KANSAS.

Special Connepondence of The S. T. Tribune

LAWRENCE, K. T., July 6, 1856. Kansas lies prestrate. Never did the Free-State course stand in greater je-pardy. We have more peace now than we have had for many mouths, md the luil witnesses an activity in agriculture. bauding, and business affairs; but, while the appearance of such enterprise is pleasant, behind it es still more awful steps in the drama. The peace results from two things-first, the presence of the troops; but chiefly, the triumph of the Pro-Slavery party. They have, indeed, succeeded in accomplishing everything but one, and that is to drive the Free-State men out of the Territory. True, they are making rapid strides toward keeping est all future emigration. The Missouri River has been blockaded, and all the roads leading through Missouri into the Territory have been closed to Free State emigration. The only open way is a tedious route through Iows, and that is threatened. So much for the present. The future steps will require the driving out of the dangerous population from the Territory-I mean the Libertyeving people, who have been rendered a Siaveryhating people by the usurpations and abuse of the Slave power. That result cannot be accomplished. The attempt will make war. Let emigrants still some to Kansas. Let them take such measures as will insure their safe entry to the Territory. Kanses is a glorious country; one of the faires and best portions of our continent. It must no be relinquished because it may take an effort t p it. Send good men, and brave men, an It is now clear that there was a perfect under standing between Secretary Woodson and the Lorder Ruffians, and that was the reason why

there was no Missouri tovasion on the 4th.

Federal troops were there to do the work, and the Ruffians lay still to let them do it; and now

they exult in the dispersion of the Legislature

and chuckle at the thought that Freedom is dead

in Kansas. MILITARY PROTECTION .- The Rev. W. Strawn, who, with a company of emigrants from Ottawa, Illinois, was stopped recently on the river, his companions plundered, and most of them sent back, has been engaged in the interesting occupation of trying to get justice from the authorities in Kansas. As part of their plundered stuff was in the warehouse of Majors & Russell, Leavenworth, he went up a few days ago to Acting Governor Feeretary Woodson for redress. Woodson informed him that the proper person for him to go to was Judge Lecompte. As Judge Lecompte lives in the direction of Leavenworth, and is lives in the direction of Leavenworth, and is walled in with a cheraux de frieze of Border Ruffans, who would unquestiouably send Mr. Strawn down the river if they could eaten him, that geatleman desired a military escort, so that he could safely reach the honorable Court, and get as safely away again. Woodson gave him a line to Col. Sum er, requesting that he get an escort. When Mr. Strawn got to Fort Leavenworth, he found that Gen. Smith had arrived and taken command. that Gen. Smith had arrived and taken command Gen. Smith refused to give the escort, although Mr. Strawn took several gentlemen with him and spent some time in urging it. While this was going on, the clerk of the Quartermaster there, aving learned of the advent of Mr. Strawn and his business, started down to the City of Leavenworth and informed Capt. Clarkson of the compamy of Ruffians there of these facts. These gentle-men immediately started up to bunt him. Luckily, Mr. Strawn escaped them and got safely down to the City of Leavenworth, where, learning that they were after him, he got on horseback and es

caped to Lawrence.
I learn that his companions when they were sent down the river had their passage paid by the Rufiens. The whole of this was a trick. When they got down a short distance the captain told them that their passages had been paid in counterthem that their passages had been paid in counterfeit money, and they must pay him. All did so
but one man, who refused. This person they
tented very shabbily, thrusting him below, on
deck taking opportunity by this neglect he took the
chance of slipping on a boat going up the river and
get into the Territory.

BUILDING.—This morning the work began on

the new hotel. A considerable number of men vent to work removing the ruins to clear the site went to work removing the talks to care the set for the new building. Toree hearty cheers for the work was given before they began. Taking advantage of the peace for the last week or two, buildings have been going up very rapidly, and Lawrence again presents a flourishing aspect.

The PR SONERS .- I have just returned to-day from visiting the prisoners at Lecompton. A new officer is in command of the guard there, Capt. Sacket. He is a perfect gentleman, and under his charge the prisoners are annoyed by no petty spleen, tyrain, or meanness, and their trials and afferings are sufficiently severe without being made any worse.

Gov. Robinson suffers far more in his confine

ment from the contemplation of the disasters fall-ing on the people than for his own troubles. He chafes at the aspects of the case, which his calm judgment is well able to comprehend. I am grived that his mean rivals and a few treacherous Free-State men should have taken advantage of his inearceration to his injury. Here they can hurt him little. He is the idol of the people, his integrity Mr. Dietzler wishes me to ask a question of

President Pierce? "Is their imprisonment a "humbug or not? If it is not, why are Lane and " Reeder not arrested ?" noise enough for the President to know where they are. I hope Frank Pierce will answer these interregations at his earliest leisure.

The subjoined is the statement of an Illinois

emigrant who fell into the hands of the Ruffians. STATEMENT OF JAMES C. BALDWIN.

Eight families, with twelve teams, started from McL an County, Ill., for Kansas, on the 22d of May. These consisted of the families of John Veteto, two o his sons with their families, Ben. Draper with his family, John Wooster and family, James Hancock and family, R. Roberts and family, M. Dibble and family. Three teams from Iowa, consisting of two families, over ook them in Missouri and traveled with them. The men who started from Illineis had four prairie piews and a variety of farming implements, and artialee of household furniture, traveling in the style in which Western emigrants usually travel. They travwhich Western emigrants usually travel. They traveled unmolested until they reached within four miles of Platte City, intending to cross the river at Leavesworth. On Tuesday, 24th ult., in the moraing, while traveling on the State road, the emigrants were stopped by an armed band of 150 men, and most of whom were armed with United States muskets and baynots, the remainder naving short-gues and revolvers, and two baving Sharp's rifles. They asked the emigrants where they were going and where they were from. On

they were going and where they were from. On replying to this the captain said:

"I suppose you've hearn that we don't allow any movers to go through into the Territory." Witness who drove the first team, replied that he did not when the captain rejoined, "Yes, we stop them all." when the captain rejoined, "Yes, we stop them all."
They then said they would have to search the wagon
to see if there were any warms on board. One man
from Iowa objected, when they told him he had better
be quiet; and one man drew a revolver and told him

They then searched all the wagons, and after searching them once were not satisfied, but searched them again. They took what arms they could fird. There was about one gun to a wagon, these being mostly Was about one gots to a wagon, these being mostly Western rifee, some few being shot-gues, such arms as they happened to have. It was reported that they took money from some of the emegrants. They gave receipts for the arms taken in the following form:

Received of ______ (so many guns described) to be deposited with the County Clerk of Platte County, to be delivered up at These were signed by were signed by two men whom they said were responsible. We were detained nearly two hours when the company increased to nearly five hundred, a large portion of whom were ar ned with United States large portion of whom were ar ned with United States arms. They told emigrants that they could not be permitted to go on, but would be guarded back till they get through the State. After taking the gons, they fook a vote as to whether they should allow them they took a vote as to whether they should allow them to take back their guns with them. Nearly all of the men voted that they should have the guns but the men voted that they should have the guns but the men voted that they should have the guns but the averaged to pepular vote. The emigrants asked purmission to stay in Platte Consty until they could not be allowed set ever into the Tarritory, but could not be allowed

whee they would promise to buy farms and settle permanently in Platte County; in which cases they were assured they would be "taken case of." The evening before this attack, the emigrants halbeen visited by their spies, who asked them a great variety of questions and told them they would be a great cast of trouble in the Territory, and a good deal of it before they get there. After taking them they detailed a guard of eight men under command of Robert Pate, who excerted them back to Liberry, Mo. Here they were delivered up to the leading men of Liberry, among these Judge Thamson. The first guard returned, and the emigrants went cut to the back of the town where they could get water and grass for their teams. They were told shortly after that they could go where they pleased—that they were at liberry so that they d not go safe the Territory. They stayed there two days, when some friendly people advised them not to stay there, for if anything happened, or "devilment" was done, they would be held trepousible for it and get into trouble. They started back some ten miles on the road toward Illinois; they there rended hones and went into them, and were left the rest of the emigrants and came on on foot. His father was in the Territory and he waited to see thim, and also to see the glate of affairs in the Territory and when they would promise to buy farms and settle left the rest of the emigrants and came on on fool. He father was in the Territory and he waited to see him, and also to see the state of affairs in the Ferritory, and what would be the chance of getting into it. He was questioned by several on the road as to "where he came from," and replied that he was staying in Missouri (a fact to his sorrow), and got over the river. After he got into the Territory he had no molestation.

GOV. REEDER'S EVIDENCE, As to the conduct of President Pierce in relation to Kansas.

We copy from the Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee so much of Gov. Reeder's testimony as relates to his conferences with President Pierce in reference to the outrages in Kansas. It

is as follows:

"I left the Territory about the middle of April, [1855], and came East for the purpose of taking out my family, and attending to private business, as well as for the purpose of consulting with the President in regard to the state of things in the Territory. During my presence in the States, I went to the City of Washington, where I arrived in the beginning of May, 1855. I at once saw President Pierce, and had a full consultation with him on the state of things in Kansas, which was profracted for more than two weeks, and kept up almost daily. I gave him, in the fullest manner, all the information which I had upon the subject, and endeavored to impress upon him the the subject, and endeavored to impress upon him th the subject, and endeavored to impress upon him the conviction which was upon my mind, that unless some decided course was taken the actual settlers of the Territory would be subjected to the most cruel persecution: that there was a settled determination on the part of the border counties of Missouri—strong in mon and means—to deprive them of the right of governing themselves and regulating their own afform. I stated to him that the seizure of the polls at the two elections which had been held, together with the intermedding and tyrannic spirit which pervaded the entire acand tyraunic spirit which pervaded the entire ac-tion of our Missouri neighbors, concurred with all the information I had received to convince all the information I had received to convince
me that there was a scatled determination, by
intimidation and force, to subjugate the Territory
emirely to their will, in defiance of the right of the
majority and the principle of the organic law. I had
learned some new facts since the grant of the certificates of election, which I also made known to bina.
Indeed, I stated to him all my knowledge and all my
views in the most candid a saner, for I had still the
fullest confidence that he would share all my indignation at the gross wrong of this foreign interference.
I had several times wraten him on this subject from
the Territory. Immediately after the election of the
29th of November, at which the most dispraceful
scenes had been enacted. I wrote him fully what had scenes had been enacted. I wrote him fully what had taken place, and expressed my views on the subject without reserve. Previous to that election I had also without reserve. Previous to that election I had also written him, and that such an invasion was openly threatened, but expressed the opinion that, by careful provisions in my proclamation, I could counteract it, for I did not then credit that it would be carried to such extremes of re klassness and violence. A short time previous to the election of the 30th of March, I had again written him that the same thing was sgain had again written bun that the same thing was sgain threatered. These letters, however, were private, and I now see that I committed an error in making them so; but I then had confidence that he felt upon the subject as I aid, and that the cause of truth and justice would be best subserved by introstog the whole matter to his discretion, without forestalling or hampening his future action. The President, in our hampering his future action. The President, in our interviews, expressed himself highly pleased and satisfied with my course, and in the most unequivocal language approved and indosed all I had done. He resed some regret, however, that my speech in East and omitted all a lasion to the illegalities of the ton had omitted all a brion to the inegames of the Emigrant Aid Sectery, and thought it was perhaps innecessarily strong in his denunciation of the Missouri invasion. I told him I had no knowledge of the epic rations of the Emigrant Aid Company except what was before the whole public, and that so long as they had not sent out men merely to yoke and not to settle the write I had no expresses and which I did not belot which I had no evidence and which I did not b lieve). I could not consistently denounce their course as alegal. He stated that this Kansas matter had as a gai. It states the same anything that had happened since the loss of his son; that it haunted him oay and night, and was the great overshadowing trouble of his administration. He stated that the most pertinacteus complaints of me had been made to him, and the most argest demands had been made for my removal upon every ground that could be got up; that Gen. Atchison pressed it in the most excited manner, and would listen to no reasoning at all. As to the charges of purchasing Indian lands and interests in towns, he said he was entirely satisfied as to the former, that it was all fair and honorable, and that hundr de had done so before me—ridicused Mr. Mann, penny's objection to it, and said he had rebuked him when he objection to it, and said he had rebuked his when he talked to him of it; he was, nevertheless, sorry, under the circumstances of this care, that I had made any purchases, as they made a pretext for my enomies to annoy him with demands for my removal. As to the purchases of town property he said he was entirely satisfied, from his confidence in me, that they were all right, but he wished me to explain them to him, and refer to the acts of Congress under which towns were laid out, so that he might be prepared to justify me and himself when the subject exame up before him. Laccordingly gave him all the his runspared to justify me and himself when the subject out up before him. I accordingly gave him all the informa-tion on the subject, both as to law and fact, which w. in my power, and stated what was the fact, that in no cue case had I been concerned as an original projector in the laying out of any town, but in every case had in the laying out of any town, but in every case had acquired my interest subject to the original laying out. He expressed binaself satisfied except that he taongst the act of May 28, 1844, did not authorize the laying out of towns except on lands which had been surveyed. I replied that the Commissioner of the Lani Office had so construed the act as to recognize to ans which had been said out before the survey, and that Mr. Wilson would so state to him if he would inquire; and that the construction was right and necessary, for it son would so state to him it he would be that this construction was right and necessary, for it that this construction was right and necessary, for it was was idle to expect the Territory to be settled it it was was idle to expect without towns. He expressed remain two years without towns. He expressed He wished no explanation nor found any fault is to the cortract for half breed Kaw lands, but, as I have aheady stated, he expressed himself, in strong lan-guage, cutirely satisfied as to the fairness and bonora-ble characters.

anciany states, be the faintess and honora-pusse, chircly satisfied as to the faintess and honora-ble character of the transaction.

1, however, pressed that and another metter upon his attention. The contracts for these lands had been before him with the accompanying papers in the mouth of January previous, and upon Mr. Mannyonnny's making a most violent and high tempered report against them upon the grounds of unfainness, as well as of technical want of conformity to the rules of the department, he had returned them to me, simply declining to confirm them. I now called his attention to them again, and, as he had expressed himself fully satisfied of their honesty and fair. tenien to teen again, and, as he had expressed bimself fully satisfied of their honesty and far-ness, I requested him to examine the additional papers and depositions which he had procured to supply technical defects and a legal arga-ment I had made to demonstrate, from the decisions of the Supreme Court, the acts of Congress, and opinions of the Attorney Generals, that the whole case sons of the Attorney General, that the whose case
and all we had to say upon it was before him, and requested him to examine them and decide it. He asked
me to hand the papers to Gov. McClelland. Secretary
of the Interior, and I did so. The second matter to
which I called his attention was the town site of
Pawnee. I had informed him that my proclamation
awared that place for the meeting of the Legislature. Pawnee. I had informed him that my proclamation named that place for the meeting of the Legislature, and gave him as a reason for so doing that it was remote from the influence of Missouri. He approved of it very condisily; and a day or two thereafter I complained to him of what I considered the unfair action of the War Department. I stated to him that as soon as it was ascertained or suspected that I would call the Legislature together at that place, it was at once assailed through the press and otherwise to break it down; that a Free State population recently had commenced settling in and around it; that it was obvious its natural advantages would attract enigrants; that its distance from Missouri would constitute a vicus its natural advantages would attract emigrante; that its distance from Missouri would constitute a great objection to the projectors and friends of the foreign invasion of our Terniory, while the same reasons would, in a few years, make it a rallying point for Northern men, and draw about it a large settlement; that this was foreseen by the Missourians, and hence their hostlity to it and their determination to break it up; that I had been informed by a reputable and credible citizen of Missouri that Gen. Atchison had written to Gen. [Jeff.] Davis on the subject, and that difficulties had been started in regard to the mithary reserve of Fort Riley, and as to a dispute been the commanding officer there and a couple intruders, which had so resulted as that War Department had declared it, wrong-

fully as I believed, within the military reservefelly as I believed, within the military reservation; that after a number of house had been erected,
beende a large hall for the meeting of the legislature,
and after it was known throughout the states that my
mechanism had convened the legislature there. I
explained that Colonel Montgomery had been ordered
to survey and proclain a unitary reservation at that
place, and not being prepared to do so early enough to
keep off cettlers, had made a provisional reservation
without survey of ten miles by eighteen, until
he could fully comply with the order by selecting what land he would want, and surveying
and proclaiming it. That in the mean time some
of the efficers of the post, the settlers, and
other gertlemen, had conceived the idea of a town in
that vicinity, and some of them had addressed 'lol.
Montgomery a letter stating their wish to lay out a
town, designating two places which they supposed he
would not include when he came to survey his reservation, and asking his permission to use one of the pours
for the puppese contemplated; that the Colonel,
although not yet prepared exactly to define the reserve
he would make, was estisfied that one of the places
they pained would not be needed or included by him,
and task in his reply to their letter, so informed them, that after a number of bouse a had been and tao, in his reply to their letter, so informed t and that he had no objection to heir taking power his and that he had no objection to their taking power by a of it; that they had accordingly powered to becate and key out upon this ground the town of Pawner; that all this had happened in the Sammer before I had arrived in the Teritory, or had any knowledge of the town or the men who had laid it out; that in November 1854 in our tour through the Territory we had stopped at the fort, and were very hopitably treated by the officers, and were then for the first time made acquianted with the fact that such a town existed. The officers and suffer of the post showed as their town site, informed us that it the post showed as their town site, informed us that it was cutsice of the reserve and, as a matter of courtesy to the five Territorial officers, including myself, whom I have mentioned as constituting our party, presented to each of us a share, being one twenty fifed part, at the same price as the original stockholders had theirs, viz: a proposition of expenses, which we of course accepted; that the officers of the post were probably led into this project by the fact that the same thing had been done by a number of citizens and officers at Fort Leavenworth, who had laid out a fown upon ground excluded from the Leavenworth military reserve, and that the Secretary of War, in a correspondence arising out of the transaction, had defended them and approved the act; that Col. Montgo nery had, subsequently to the laying out of the town, made had, subsequently to the laying out of the town, made and returned a survey of so much of the one hundred and eighty square miles as he needed for the purposes of a reserve at the post, and, to exhibit the whole transaction, had returned a draught showing the lines of the surveyed reserve the mes of the town adjoining it, and the correspondence to which I have allused that Quartermaster-General Jesup had indorsed the return "recommended to be approved a cording to "Col. Montgomery's draught and specifications," the effect of which would have been to exclude the town: effect of which would have been to exclude the town; that the Screetary of War, instead of following or adopting he recommendation of Gen. Je up, bad indered the return "recommended to be approved "according to Col. Montgomery's draught as "shown by the exterior lines," the effect of which was, by excluding all except the draught and not ping the exterior lines, to extend the reserve over the town with all its insabitants and improvements; and as this recommendation had been approved by himself (the Previolant) probably without being aware of its object or effect, which would be discrediting and distinctions to the Free-State party of the Territory, I stated to him that if he cid not choose to revoke his approval and adopt the recommendation of General Jesup, the same result might perhaps be effected if the Secretary of the Interior would include the town in the public surveys. He stated that he was no aware Secretary of the Interior would include the town in the public surveys. He stated that he was no aware of the concition of things when he approved of the treeve, regretted that he did not know it, and re-cuested many conquestee me recall upon the Secretary of the later or and state to him the facts, and he would afterward have a consultation with him. I accordingly call pare a consultation with him. I accordingly called plan Gov. McClelland, and, after a conversation with him was referred by him to Gen. Wilson, Com-missioner of the Land-Office, to whom I stated the facts. The conversations in regard to the purchases of half-breed lands and the town of Pawnee book place of half-breed lands and the town of Pawnee took place at differ at times throughout our interviews, although I have stated them here separately, for the sake of converience. I stated to him, also, that the Secretary of War, by adopting all the reductions of the provisional reserve ascertained by the survey, with the exception of the town plot alone, had abandoned the provisional reserve and recognized the survey, to contradictions to the contradictions to the visional reserve and recognized the survey, to contra-distinction to the provisional reserve, as a compliance with the original order. I also informed him that the Scretary of War had commissioned Generals Church-ill air Clark to proceed to Fost Ruley to investigate and report, and, as it was entirely obvious that the town plot, a part of which extended at least two miles from the fort, afforded neither water not timber, I had no coubt Gine rate Clark and Churchill would recom-mend the excusion, (as I have since learned they did). The two subjects to which I have almost were di-cussed pickennishy during our interviews, but the proceipal question which occupied our attention was the general political condition of the people of the Fer-ritory. He was profuse in his expressions of approval the general political condition of the people of the lef-nitory. He was profuse in his expressions of approval of my course, but expressed himself deeply solutions as to the probable consequences of my return to the Territory. He declared that, in the excited state of the whole North would be inflamed, even war would probably ensure, and no man could predict the result. He repeated this, and enlarged upon it much and often; said that it would be a fearful calomity, the beginning of the enr. Acc., concluding with the opinion that it would be meals for myself, and for the country, that I should return to Kas so in the capacity of Governor. I told him promptly and decidenty that I would not resign the office; that I wo considerations forbade me to thu k of it; that, as things now stood, the execume to think of it; that, as things now stood, the exceptive office in my hands was the only means of protection for the propie against the per-ecutions and oppressions which had been perpetrated, and would be continued, from the State of Missouri; that it would be base and dishotorable in me to betray and abandon them, and that no considerations of per-onal danger to myself would in tuce me to think of it; that, beside this consideration, the whole country had resounded with threats against the whole country had resounded with threats against masself in case I should return and that a resignation myself in case I should return, and that a resignation myself in case I should return, and that a resignation of my office under such circumstances would be attributed to purillanimity and cowardice. He concurred in this view of the case, and proposed to effect all that was desirable for the public safety and for the public good by removing me from office in a way that would obviate all my objections, and proceeded at length to give his ideas as to what should be come. He proposed that I should make to him in writing a full report of all the proceedings in the Terri ory, with my views and opinions, referring the whole subject and the remody to him, and processing my willir cases to views and opinions, reterring the whole subject and the remedy to bim, and protessing my willingness to abide by any plan he should about for redressing the existing wrongs and nojmeting the present difficulties; that he would reply in writing to this communication, and would take upon himself the responsibility of re-moving me from office as a part of the remedy, and at the same time would give the most full, satisfactory and unequivocal approbation of my course; that while he would declare my removal to be necessary in order to allow the existing excitement and being about a ore calm and sober state of public feeling, and avert the canger of violence or outbreak, he would exor-trate me from all biame in producing that excitement erate me from all blame in producing that excitement; that, in order fully to testify the sincerity of his apprahation, he would confer upon me some unmistakable mark of his favor, and went on to say that the unsalon to China would be very shortly vacant by the return of M. McLane, to which vacancy be would appoint me at once. To his written answer he proposed that I should reply by saying, in effect, that I was not prepared to say he had acted unwisely. After considerable discussion and much reflection upon this proposition. I finally answered that if we could hat have a won the terms of the entire correspondence tree aron the terms of the entire correspondence both agree upon the terms of the entire correspondence between m, and if I could be estimated that our people would be as fully carrel for and protected us if I remained in office, and a successor would be appointed who would resist the aggressive invasions from Misson); I would coherate with him. He assured me that the latter conditions should be compiled with, and said there would be no difficulty in agreeing matually upon the correspondence. He requested me that to people my communication, which I did, and submitted it to him. He retailed it one day, and then agreeted variets mentifications. After discussing the n peried various monifications. After discussing them it was agreed I should rewrite it, which I did and a thin titled it to him a second time. This did not entirely meet his approbation, and be again suggested alterations and modifications. He then informed me that dispatches had been received from Mr. McLane in Er giand which seemed to indicate the necessity of his England which seemed to indicate the necessity of his returning in person to China, and expressed his fears that it would be out of his power to confer upon me that appointment, but that he would find some other in lieu of it, which would be equally or more desirable. I took him that the obtaining of that or any other office was to me a natter of indufference, in the condition of my family and private affairs, and constituted no part

my fam y and private analy, and constituted no par-of the inconcenent to me to agree to he proposi-tion; that I preferred rather to go on and accer-tain whether we could acques the matter in its other aspects, and if we could agree upon them the matter of another appointment would be no obstacle to their adjustment. We then dis-

obstacle to their adjustment. We then dis-cussed his objections to my second draught, and I agreed to rewrite my communication for the turn time. Having prepared and submitted it to him. I left it with him, and proceeded to Viginia for my wife, who was there on a visit to two of her brothers. After an absence of two or three days I returned, and he sub-

mitted to me, it his own handwriting, a draft of my

communication, which very much condensed and generalized what I had written, and which he said he had prepared himself; this draft wanted the concluding portion, in which I was to refer the whole difficulty to

bim, and profess my willingness to abide by any remedies he should scept for adjusting it. After examining and discussing this draft, I required that ser tain alterations and modifications should be made, which I note, and to which he assented. He also read to me then, or at some previous interview, I can't recellect which a portion of his reply to my communication, which came ally up to what he has proposed, so far as it went. But my recellection is, that the paper was not entirely finished. I took with me his draft of ny communication, wrote out the conclusion, and submitted it to bim; he was dissertisfied with it, and said it would not answer. I requested him to specify particularly the portions which were wrong. He declined delines to he and that the whole spirit and tenor of it. i would not answer. I requested nint to specify particular y the portions which were wrong. He declined doing so; he said that the whole spirit and tener of it was unsat effectory; that it appeared to east too much responsibility upon him. I replied that it had been on timely understood throughout all our agottations that I would neither resign my effice nor invite a removal; and that I slid not the low I could abort of this, say anything less cfice nor invite a removal; and that I did not see how I could, short of this, say anything less than I had witten. He sat cown and wrote in peacel a substitute, which he handed me, which I said I would take with me, and from the two might perhaps prepare something which would satisfy us both. I then convers d with him, as I had done several times before, as to the extent of protection he would afford to our people. He assur d me he would app int so no hor orable, upright Northern man, who was above intimication or connection, and would faithfully perform his duty, and named one incivicual upon whom he was willing to confer the appointment. He inquired of as when a serious a region I proposed that he should take. alling to confer the appointment. He inquired of ne what particular action I proposed that he should take. I tolo him that one great means of protecing our people would be to have all his appointees in the Territory properties that the Administration strictly required of them to set their faces and use their influences are all set, of foreign it terference, that there the against all sorts of foreign it terference, that there acte son e sixteen officers of the General Government were sone sixteen officers of the General Government in the Territory, and that their combined influence would be all-powerful for good or evil. I also suggested the forse of a proc smat on, to be issued by himself, reciting what had been done, sternly disapproving it, and program has administration against foreign in telleterier as a violation of the principles of the Kansar-Nobraska bill; and the use of the Government trops if accessing to prevent a repetation of past outrages; and spoke of the moral influence upon Coagress and mion the nation of a fixed and unvielding gress and sport of the most influence upon congress and upon the nation of a fixed and unyielding opposition to them of the Administration. The name in which he met these suggestions, the objections which he stated to issuing a proclau attent the doubts he expressed of his legal proclate ation, the doubts he expressed of his legal authority to support such a proclamation it issued, and the even-sich of the true point at issue by taking of the Emigrant Aid Society, made me very distrustful of any sincere intention on his part to give adequate protection to our people, and I left him, saying that I was a forme in again in the moreing. My reflections that high brought me to the conclusion that if I was temporary of their invaders, and that unless I could have some cistingt and positive security for their protection I cistinct and positive security for their protection I would proceed to fur her with the present negotiation. I saw him again the next morning, and so informed him Our conversation then, though attrely coarteous, him Our conversation then, though their coarcionadd not have if at same amicable spirit which had characterized all our preceding interviews except that of the hight before. I said to him that it was evident to me that he was about to make concessions in the wing direction; that he was perfectly aware that is all previous angry collisions between Northern and Southern rentiment I had favored the compromises which had satisfied the South and had secured their rights against the common of the Anti-Slavery men; that I considered this a clear case of aggression on Northern rights; in whatever there was to be of con-cession or compensation should be made to the North, and lot to the South. The interests of the North, the Northern rights, in whateverset at the North, and not not be South. The interests of the North, the interests of the North, the interests of the North, the interests of the Democratic party, and the principle of thuth and justice, londly required it; and that if he would body and promptly take that course at this time, before the mass of the Southern people had taken any position upon this question, he would be large y sustained, even at the South; and that the longer the evil was allowed to progress, the more perifexed and complicated would the cases been e. and the more difficult of remedy. I failed to convince him of my views, which he rather evaded to an anowered; and finally old him that, as we could not agree, there was nothing left but for him to take the proposibility of his acts and I of mine. He spoke of the causers of my returning in office; to which I replied that they had no terrors for use, so long as I tell I was in the performance of my daty. He said: "Well, I shall not remove you on account of your efficial action; if I remove you at all it will be on second of your speculation in isinds of the Ferr tory." I told him they were not speculations, but simply lawful purchase of half-breed innow ere now before him; the head the whole case, and myself and colleagues were very anxious to have his confinctation or rejection of them before the list of June, as several of the caser ets expared on that day by their own limitation. He remarks of that he had not had time to examine the papers. I then alluded to the fown of Pawace and the nultury reservation, which was an important matter in its beatings upon the political parties of the Ferri tory, and in right of the political parties of the Ferri in its beatings upon the political parties of the ferri notitary reservation, which was an important matter in its bearings upon the political parties of the ferritery, and in regard to which he had promised me to speak to the Secretary of the Interior. He repried that he would have no time to think of the matter or attend to it, but that, if the vocation of my office could be satisfactorily, adjusted, he thought all these matters could be arranged in such a shape as to promote my private interest. I felt insulted by the proposition to such as effect that I dated not trust myself to riply. I was conscious of a state of temper so angry and excited as to have only the alternative of silent contemps or an annual and modecorous raply. I chose the fermer, and, as I was standing near the corr with my hat in my hand, I bade him good mprining and left my hat in my hand, I bade him good mprining and left reived, at Easton, Pa., a note from him requesting ceived, at Easton, Pa., a note from him requesting me to the to Washington the Hon. As Pa ker, Member of Congress from that district. This request I communicated to Judge Packer, who proceeded to Washington in a few days. I made my arrangements to proceed to the Territory without my family. I had perviously made all the nocessary arrangements to take my family with me, but abandoned the idea after I had come to the States in consequence of information received, which disappointed me as to the quinters I expect d and had provided for them in the Perritory. About 10 o clock at night on the evening preceding the day I was to leave Esson for Kausas I received a letter from the State Department a king

preceding the day I was to leave E-scoo for Kansas I received a letter from the State Department a king explanations in regard to the purchase of half-breed lai os, aid other speculations in lands of the Territory. This letter was inclosed in an ordinary envelope, not franked by any person and without the indorsement is variably used upon all envel pes of letters coming from the D-partment on official business, so that, had I proceeded to Washington in come quence of receiving it and there closed the negociation which had previously failed, there would have been no trace before the public of any evidence that I had received an official comman cation to call me there. Instead of going to Washington, however, I determined to go to Kansas. A suplicate of that letter, as I afterware learned, was forwarded to the City of New-York, to meet me there in case I should fill to receive the one directed to Easton. The sequel of the correspondence is before the public. On the 26th of receive the one directed to Easton. The sequel of the correspondence is before the public. On the 26th of June I mailed a letter containing the explanations called or, which, by one course of mail, must have reached Washington on the 9th of July; and the letter not fring me of my removal, on the day of its date, was mailed on the 30th July (Monday), atmosgr dated on the 18th. This removal, which had been thus supericed for twenty-the days, was immediately preceded to the hatelligates of my veto message, which reguld by the intelligence of my veto message, which repudi-ated the Legislature, dissolved all connection with it, and treated as void all its laws passed at the Shavner Massion. This message has created much existement in the Legislature, as d a petition for my removal was thereupon prepared and a good by the members, and

thereupon prepared and a gued by the members, and one of their body disputched to present and press it in person. This messet per was met on the way in the states by the intelligence which made his further pro-press in receivery, and thus the President was saved the embarrassment, or deprived of the opportunity, of considering the main question at issue between the Legislature and myself. The papers showing the con-tract for the half-breed lands had been before the Presi tract for the half-breed lands had been before the Preservit in January 1855, and had been of course examined by him, as they were returned to me by him with a note from his private secretary, stating that he declined to confirm them without detecting in all the reasons mentioned in Mr. Maryperby's repert. There was no final rejection of the contracts, and I at once proceeded to supply the alleged defects of proof. Nor was there any allegation or into atten in any correspondence or otherwise, that the contracts were illegal or dishonest or that they were finally rejected. Having supplied the alleged defects, the whole case was again had before him in May, and shout the middle of June I was called on to explain it. The papers then before the President, and which had been before him in January, contained my own systement and argument, with the depositions and certificates of other persons, giving a history and cludids-

finates of other persons, giving a history and cludida-tion of the whole transaction for more thorough than tich of the whole transaction for more toorough to an any explanations I could make in the absence of the papers. I have never been informed to this day, and on not know in what aspect and for what reasons these contracts were considered a cause of removal. Whether they were treated as angiar and dishor orable, or simply like gal, or whether the position was taken that a public offers has not the same right to purchase as a private officer has not the same right to purchase as a private more dual. I have never been informed. The "other "speculations in leads of the Territory," of which explanation was demanded after I was removed, was shown to mean the participation in locating the town of Pawner on the milesty reservation. Before the removal. I could obtain no evaluation of what it

meant, although I organity solicited it. There was nothing to be desired of explanation in regard to this

matter, which I had not given to the President in May in the n set full and an ple manner and I had especially and particularly explained to him that I was not in the country, and had sever heard of the town until after it had been breated and surveyed in 1854; and that the reservation had been extended over the town in May, 1855, the third draws ht of my communication to the President, which I made as above stated, as well as the redrawshit thereof in his handwriting, and the draught by him in pencil of the intended conclusion, were all his him in pencil of the intended conclusion, were all preserved by me, and taken with me to Kanasa Territory in April, 1856. They were left in my trunk in the hotel in Lawrence when I left there in May, and I can new give no information of them, except that I have been informed by presons who were present, that on the 21st day of May, 1856, when the said hotel was destroyed by incendiaries, the posse of the Sheriff of Donglas County broke open and rifted my trunk, and sole all my clothes and papers. Since then I have not seen these papers, or heard of them. The President requested me to recite in that communication his approval of my conduct, and in his draught recited it his own handwriting. Correspondence of The Alton Courier.

Correspondence of The Alton Courier.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

The Missouri River is now completely blockaded.
At Waverley, Lexington, Wayne City, Liberty, Delaware and Leavenworth, there are armed forces stationed commanding the river, with cannon planted to cestroy at y boat that dares to pass without examination. Every boat is searceed. Free State emigrans are sent back. The punder of the Il inois emigrans is mostly stored in Majors & Russell's warehouse in Leavenworth, where also are stowed five hundred public arms belonging to the Territory, left there by the Territorial Executive.

Territorial Executive.

The weather is wretchedly hot here. The Kansas River is unprecedenteely low and unit for navigation. A lot of emigrants have got in, and are getting in through lowa.

A Free State man named Hudson, who had been at the call beginning on the Fourth at Topeka, was shot

the celebration on the Fourth at Topeka, was shot test Lecempton on his return home. He may recover. One drutken Pro-Slavery man shot another near Lecompton yesterday.

Correspondence of The Courier.

TOFREA, July 6, 1856.

The State Legislature was convened at Topeka on The State Legislandian.

They passed resolutions requesting the General Government to remove the Territorial Government; asking Congress to stop supplies until Kansas was admitte; to memorialize Congress to accept Kansas under the Topeka Constitution. Resolutions to adjourn

were introduced, but failed.

The Codifying Committee were called on to report,
and stated that their labors had been burned up in the
sack of Lawrence. They asked for further time, which was granted.

which was granted.

RESOLUTIONS.

At the Convention recertly assembled at Topeka, resolutions were sustained with great unanimity unging the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution.

A general system was adopted for the management of the officers of the Free-State cause. A Central Conneittee was appointed, consisting of thirteen members from the different parts of the Ferritory. There are to manage the affairs of the party, pecuniary and otherwise.

A resolution was introduced and a committee appointed to have a road constructed from lows into the Testi ory.

The following resolutions were also carried:
Recess, The Democratic party, by its Administration, has appressed and robbed, and by its organs and craters libeled, then it of and mister presented us, and while sea the Reposition party has always been our champion, and has recognized our state movement as a legal and constitutions measure, therefore,

fore, Revised. That we hall with delight the nomination of Fre-Revised Deyton, and earnestly appeal to all our friends in the Free States to vote for them, and use all their end-avors to de-teat the nominers of the Pro-Slavery candidates, Bachaian and Birckel noge. Revolved, That President Pierce, in imprisuing the members of our Legislature, and by dispersing them by imilitary force, is Recolard, That President Pierce, in imprisming the members of our Legislature, and by dispersing them by military force, is acting a bloot the authority of law, is playing the part of a tyrant, as d is secaring, by malicious prosecutions and personations, to plant Slavery in Kansas.

Both of these resolutions were passed unanimously

both of these resolutions and cheered.

Hereau, Much dissatisation has been expressed, both in Kanes and out of it concerning for de that have been sub-crited or denated for the relief of the softerer in the Territory, and excreas, we feel free and seven anxious ofton part to throw the natter open to the scrutiny of an impa tial public; therefore,

s serierd. That we commend to the Central Committee the Resident, That we commend to the Central Committee that creits of an intelligence Office, immediately, in the city of Chicago. C. B. Waite shall be the seneral agent, and all persons who have contributed aid in any form for Kas as are requested to forward to said agent the amount of the same; to when, at what time, and for what purpose, if any was specified, the same was given; and as offer as practicable, said saent shall report the same to the Corresponding Secretary of the Central Committee of Kansas, who shall as soon as it is believed the facts are all before him, publish to the world a syright of the Committee of Sahalland of the Corresponding Secretary of the clears of the Sahalland of the Committee shall also obtain all the information in their power as to the amount that has been accrotions from whom received, or by whom drawn, thereby putting the whole subject before the public in the most intelligible form.

HEAR A "BORDER RUFFIAN." From The Mostgomery (Alahama) Journal.
FROM KANSAS.—We give the following extract from a letter received by one of our compositors from a rela-tive who went out to Kansas with Maj. Buford's com-

FOUR MILES SOUTH OF KANSAS CITY, 2 FOUR MILES SOUTH OF KANSAS CITY, Missouar, June 22 1856. S
I have been through the "wars" in Kansas Territory, and an now perfect y tireo out. I have been in one battle and several skirmishes, without receiving one battle and sverid skirmlesses, which bruse received from my lone falling on me when he was killed from uncer ne; but I received three bullet-holes through ny hat, and had a "tub ful" of Sharp's balls whis around me. I have killed two of the "dogs," and Congress eds. 'dogs," aud

The United States troops will not permit us to enter the Territory armed any more, and hence "Othello's occupation is gone." I am coming South just as soon a I can make a "raise."

Bufard's expedition is unfortunate. His men are cattered all along the frontier, trying to make money north to "carry them back to Old Virginia." This is undeabiedly the finest country in the world, without any exception; and if some of our wealthy slave holders were to visit it once they would emigrate

with all their household.

The South ought to send 20,000 men here this Fall, well armed and previsioned. If she don't begin to stir her "stamps," Kansas will be a free State, sure.

"RORDER-RUFFIAN GEMS!"

From The Atchison (Kansas) Squatter Soccreiga.
MORE ABOLITIONISTS TURNED BACK.—The steame Solvan, having on board contraband articles, was re-cently stopped at Leavenworth City, and igntened of 44 rifles at d a large quantity of pistols and Bowie knives, taken from a crowd of cowardly Yankees, shipped out here by Massachusetts. The boat was permitted to go up as far as Weston, where a guard primited to go up as far as Weston, where a grard was placed over the prisoners, and none of them permitted to laid. They were shipped back from Weston on the same boat, without even being insured by the shippers. We do not approve fully of sending tresse criminals back to the East to be reshipped to Khosas—if not through Missouri through Iowa and Nebraska. We think they should met a TRAITOR'S DEATH, and the world would not censure us if we in self protection have to resort to such ultra measures. We are of the opinion if the citizens of Le avenworth City or Weston would have land one one to a Two Boat Loads of Aboltitors— CUIC HANG ONE OR TWO BOAT LOADS OF ABOLITION ISTS, it would do more toward establishing peace in Kan-as, than all the speeches that have been deliv-ered is Congress during the present session. LET THE

SLAVES IN KANSAS -During the past six months

Shaves in Kansas.—During the past six months the slave population in this portion of the Territory has g early increased. Many entiers from South Carolina, Vigina and other South-in States have wheely brought slave, with them, as being the most effectual way of settling the question of Slavery in the Territory. These are the kind of settlers we need here now.

A Nice Game.—Old Bullion and his satellites, Blair and Brown, are playing it out pretty strong. They pretrict to be fer Buchavan, which, in fact, they are his ceachy foes. If they succeed in dividing the Democratic vote in go the Know-Nothing Precidential electors, and Missouri is lost to Buchanan. This will bring that beautiful concin law of Old Bullion's into the Hense, when all the Black Republicans and Know-Nothing will unit on bim and make him President.

The Palmitto Riples—28th or June.—The monorable 28th baying been decided upon as the antivisary of the Palmetto Riples—28th or June.—The monorable 28th baying been decided upon as the antivisary of the Palmetto Riples, of Atchison, the day was only celebrater by a parade and banquet.

At the head of the table burg the "alcoon-Red Pilot," with the Lore Star, and the most of "Southern Rights" on the one side, and "South Carolina" on

FLIG. ' with the Love Star, and the motto of "South on Rights" on the one side, and " South Carolina" of the other. The same flag that first floated on the rifle of the Abeltioni-ts at Lawrence, and on the hotel the same place, in frumph, how hung over the decitibe noble soldiers who hore it so bravely through that exciting war.

It folls wing are among the toasts drank:

Remais-Our chosen home-stand by her. Yes! or Seath, make her a share state, on his in the rt. | This teast was received with load and continu

louid Carelina—Our mother—she fives in our hearts.

'tree to ber, we know she will be true to us
fisecuri—Our sily—nebly has she stood by her younger.

All held to the gallant "Border Raffia...s." We own in D. R. Atchion-Recognized by South Carolina as one mmand-he has but to give the order, and, to a man, we

I haste

To the just and glorious strife.

With our haives, Southern Rights shielding;
Nay, resign if it must be dot a, even life,
but Fire, at least my yielding.

Jak Hen. Presign S. Brooker—By whipping creay Sunner,
has furnished the 2d edition of what the Abolitionate call
ander Ruffinnium," that is, the determinished showeable

minds to recent injury and invalt from a month phase of familiary, coming from what quarter it may.

11. Discussion—By seen selon or otherwise—a beause of loop to an oppressed people, and the susses assestly for discussion from the familiary for the second people. The Squatter Security—May it ever receive a beauty support from that Scuth whose incereast it has no warnly discussion. This sect means were given for The Nguatter Songery. In sitting down, Col. Kelley offered the following. In sitting down, Col. Kelley offered the following. The City of Atenton—May she, before the class of the year the City of Atenton—May she, before the class of the year the country of the white rape, or die in the attempt.

By B. B. Alexander:

Kasass—The Pre-Slavery party will assert and maintain the supremency of the white rape, or die in the attempt.

By Lieut, Grierren:

The Pres-Unwargaled it breathes the air of Freedom.

By Wallace Jackson:

The Press Unworsied, it breathes the air of Preedom.

By Wallace Jackson:
Remand WE WILL MARE NEE & SLAVE STATE, or breather of locked arms and hearts together, and DIR IN THREE

By Dr. G. T. Lavy: The Palmetto Flag. We brought it here in honor, let The Pulsaste ring turn it the same.

By W. H. Jenkins:

The Distribution of the Public Londo—One hundred and dr.

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The Distribution o

SIR PEST BY TWO.

By Major E. L. Ya'ce:
She'ff (one of Douglas Coon'y—A martyr to Son
Blabte: may be long survive his attempted samesination
may his revenue be. Kanass a Stave State. Mr. Jenkins gave—
"The health of D. R. Atchison, the Border Russen Chied"
[Drank standing]

FREMONT AND DAYTON IN PITTS. BURGH

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, July 16, 1896, If we have wanted a while before responding to

the Philadelphia nominations, certainly no one can complain when we do speak out, for a more cheeriag and encouraging demonstration than that held lenight in this city was never seen before, not even in the exciting times of 1840. It was a mass meeting a the fullest sense of the term, there being present no less than six or seven thousand persons (The Framont and Johnston men had a ratification meeting at the same time in Allegheny; had it not been for the the crowd would have been a couple of theune greater). Gen. Ww. Robinson, jr., presided over the meeting, assisted by some forty Vice Presidents and Secretaries, composed of Whigs, Democrats and Pres-Soilers, who are now fraternally engaged in the good couse of Fremont and Freedom.

The first speaker was Gen. HENRY WILSON, the Natick cobbler, sweltering in excess of muscle," who kept the audience enchained for over an hour. His remarks were frequently and vociferously applanded. Urder what different auspices did Gen. Wilson make his first visit to this city, in 1852, as Presidert of the National Free Soil Convention! The he was with a party whose numerical strength was trifling; now be is a leader of a party composed of millions of freemen.

Mr JOHN A WILLS was next called to the stand, Mr. W. was formerly of this city, but at present is a citizen of California He was one of our original "Laberty" men, and stumped the State in 1848 for Van Bu-The speech Mr. Wills made was a powerful one, and had a visible effect upon the audience.

The Hon Thos. Williams, an old-line Whig, who

bas taken no part in politics since the campaign of 1844, followed Mr. Wills. When Mr. Williams concluded, Leut Gov. Ford of Otio mounted the platform.

and spoke only in such a way as only Ford can speak. am in hopes the remarks he made will have a coachatory effect, and that ere long there will be a per feet union of the Anti Nebraska elemen in this county It was now quite late, but Mr. SPEAR of Kansas wa called out, and spoke for a short time, after which the meeting acjourned. Although it was midnight, the people were apparently reluctant to disperse so long as there was anything to be said. Every one felt very much encouraged; and one of the im nediate effects of our successful meeting was a call for Thursday evening to form a Fremont and Dayton Club.

I may also-mention that a Fremont and Johnston ratification meeting was held in Allegheny simultaneonsly with ours I should think there must have been fifteen hundred or two thousand present. The speakers were Gov. FORD, Gen WILSON, Judge Con-RAD, Ex-Gov. JOHNSTON (who, by the way, said he was the representative of his party's principles, and could not withdraw except under the direction of his party), and Gen. WILLIAMSON.

It is to be regretted that Gov. Johnston takes the position he does, and it is hoped he will take a different view of matters before it is too late. With a proper union, there is no doubt we can give this State to I ment by a majority as large as Policek's was in 1854. sm not so certain, even with Johnston remaining a andidate, but the State can be carried. Democrat who in their ecstacies when Buchanan was nominated offered to bet on 50 000 majority, are not to be found at "present writing," and a great many have a very lla raffe to great shakes in the Pre-idential rough and ta able. A Fremont and Dayton Club was formed last Friday evening in Allegheny City. It is the pioneer Clab of Allegheny County, and already numbers some two hundred members.

THE TORONTO FIRE-THE KILLED

The Globe gives the loss by the great fire on Tass day, at £35,000. The following is a let of the killed and wounded—the first seven losing their lives: James Minne, a carver. He was a very active, spirited man—was seen on the second story in the middle of the fire, and is supposed to have gene up stairs to save something, and to have perished in the

John Watson, cabinet-maker; was married, and had one child.

Anthony Ellis, cabinet-maker; had been married only a few days.

Charles Drummond, carver; leaves a wife and

fonity.

Coiss, carver; had been only a short time in the shep, and but httle was knewn of bim.

Ives Leguere, a Frenchman, carver; had been only

short time here.
Themas Gobert, a German; was also a stranger. The following were taken to the General Hospital in a dangerous condition: John Cook, jumped from fourth story window, as

John Cook, jumped from fourth story window, but got down stairs.

John Gibranson, jumped from the third story window, after being badly burned, and had his left leg

obtused.

J. Hurtso, jumped from the fourth story, with face, neck and arms so severely burned that recovery was considered at first impossible.

All four remained last night in the Hospital, in a very

precarious state.

John Weller, a German, jumped from the fourth stery, and fel on his back on a vivee of wood. It is easied that he walked to his boarding boars, on Centre treet, but afterwards complained much of his back, and was also much burned before he jumped. He was not under true diegle care. put under medical care.

Henry Sommerlat and Frederick Latz, German, also jumped from a window, and injured their i

John Coleman, residing on Sayer street, was dread-

fully hursed about the face, here and hands; he is, however, in a feir way to recover.

A man named Jeffrey was knocked down by some falling timber, and was much burred and bruised.

falling timber, and was much burred and braised.

A firmum named William Tarleton, belonging to
the Hose Company, received a severe conto-ion on the
head by the falling of some heavy oak plack. He
was removed to his residence and is now doing well.

LARGE BLACKSMITH'S SHOP .- The smithery at the Brooklyn Navy Yord, now nearly completed, is 300 feet long, by 60 wide, with a wing 200 feet by 60. The material is brick and iron, the roof being corragated iron throughout. None of the forges will have chimneys, but the smoke will be sucked downward into large cast-iron pipes, the largest of which is 50 inches in diameter, placed under ground, and, in these, conducted to the central chimney, which is 129 feet high, and 13 feet square at the base. There are about 800 feet of these underground smoke flues, and the same length of smaller pipe 18 inches in diameter, through which a blast is blown to supply the fires This plan is not entirely new, the same underground drought having been employed for some time with great success in the large and commedious smithy of the Morgan Iron Works in this city.